# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

## AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.

**CARSON & McKNIGHT,**
(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan13

**DR. C. N. HICKOK,**

*RESIDENT DENTIST,*
**Bedford, Pa.**

REFERENCES.
Hon. J. S. Black, Dr. J. McCreky,
Hon. A. Thompson, Dr. N. W. Reed
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

*Saddling and*
**HARNESS-MAKING.**

**SAMUEL P. SNYDER,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the
**Saddling and Harness-Making business,**
at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,*
all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Somerset, nov11 '45

**THREE BIG DOORS.**

**WAR WITH MEXICO**

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of
***DRY GOODS.***
consisting in part of
CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do
LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

*ALSO*, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sept30 I J & H F SCHELL.

**PRAY BE SEATED!**

*Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.*

**CHAIR & CABINET MANU- FACTORY.**

**WM. B. COFFROTH,**

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jacob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahogony Chairs, bed steads, wheels,*

**BUREAUS,**
**Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,**

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.


### HUMILITY.

BY MONTGOMERY.

The bird that sings on highest wing
Builds on the ground her lowly nest,
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown,
In deepest adoration bends,
The weight of glory bends him down
The most when high his soul ascends;
Nearest the throne itself must be
The footstool of humility.

### The Mother and her Family.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species, so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz: that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back with her gain. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of "shreds and patches" —coarse in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a wagon?" said I, when I observed she was wearied with her long journey.

"We hav'nt got any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n, and it would cost as much as my thread would come to."

"You have a husband; don't he do anything for you?"

"He is a good man—he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid.—He reels my yarn and mends the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.

"Why, ma'am, I don't look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman, "I think that I've great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"

"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."

"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"

"It's a family ma'am, but there ain't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They all are as healthy children as need be, all willing to work, and all clever to me.—Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing an errand, will be sure to bring it to me."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No, ma'am, as soon as they are big enough they go out to service, as I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it's fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you would be better off, if you had no one but yourself to provide for?"

"Why, no ma'am, I don't. If I had'nt been married, I should have had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them."

Here was true philosophy. I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon forget.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

During the last week an accurate account was kept, at the old Allegheny Bridge, of the number of foot passengers crossing each day, for the week. The average, we learn, is TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED each way; making the crossings of foot passengers amount to FIVE THOUSAND PER DIEM. When it is considered that we have four Bridges across the Allegheny, including the Aqueduct, which is extensively used by foot passengers, some idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of our sister city, and the extensive communication between the two cities. Allowing the other bridges and the Aqueduct only half the number each of the old Allegheny, and we have the astonishing number of TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED crossing of foot passengers each day.

Although we are yet comparatively young, it is in our recollection when the only communication between the two banks of the river was by a Ferry. In fact, the first time we ever crossed the stream was in a flat or scow, propelled with poles. Very many of our citizens, who are now active business men, in the prime of life, number among the reminiscences of their boyish days, the rather dangerous expedition of crossing the Allegheny in canoes to gather hazel-nuts, and other productions of nature, while a sharp look out had to be kept for the prowling red man of the vast forests between this city and the Lake. On the same spot where these boyish exploits were performed, now stands the beautiful city of Allegheny, with her twenty churches, her Mayor and Town Councils, her Theological Seminaries, her numerous school houses, her palace like manufactories, her beautiful private residences, and her teeming thousands of inhabitants; and where some dozen individuals crossed by means of a flat boat or canoe, upwards of twelve thousand now cross in a day, by means of her magnificent bridges and the Suspension Aqueduct, to say nothing of the constant streams of wagons, carriages, and men on horseback. Such have been some of the astonishing wonders wrought in but the space of a few years. Who can calculate what the next half century may bring forth; or even the next twenty years.

### Farming Scenes at the West.

About 8 years ago, a Dutchman, whose only English was a good natured 'yes,' to every possible question, got employment here as a stable man. His wages $6 and board, that was 36 dollars in six months, for not one cent did he spend. He washed his own shirt and stockings, mended and patched his own breeches, paid for his tobacco by odd jobs, and laid by his wages: The next six months, being now able to talk good English, he obtained 8 dollars a month, and at the end of six months more, had 48 dollars making in all, for the year 84 dollars. The second year, by varying his employment, sawing wood in the winter, working for the corporation in the summer, and making gardens in the spring, he laid by a hundred dollars, and the third year, 155 dollars making in 3 years 399 dollars. With this he bought 80 acres of land. It was as wild as when the deer fled over it, and the Indians pursued him. How should he get a living while clearing it. Thus he did it:—he hires a man to clear and fence ten acres. He himself remains in town to earn the money to pay for the clearing. Behold him already risen a degree—he is an employer! In two years' time he has twenty acres well cleared, a log house and stable, and money enough to buy stock and tools. He now rises another step in the world, for he gets married, and with his amply built broad-faced good natured wife, he gives up the town, and is now a regular farmer. In Germany he owned nothing, and never could; his wages were nominal, his diet chiefly vegetable, and his prospect was that he would be obliged to labor as a menial for life, barely earning a subsistence, and not leaving enough to bury him. In five years he has become the owner in fee simple of a good farm with comfortable fixtures, a prospect of rural wealth, an independent life, and by the blessing of Heaven and his wife, of an endless posterity. Two words tell the story—industry and economy. These two words will make any man rich in the West.—Indiana Farmer.

### Common Schools in Pennsylvania.

We have not the report of Mr. Miller Superintendant of Common Schools in this State, but find the following interesting abstract of it in the United States Gazette:

It appears that in 1844, the number of school districts were 1172, of which number 939 were accepting districts. In 1845, the whole number was 1189, and the number of accepting districts had increased to 1012 exhibiting an increase in the total number of 17, and of accepting districts, 56. During the present school year, 1846, the non-accepting districts have been diminished, and the cause of common school education is gradually but surely gaining ground. The appropriation for 1846 is $200,000, which will give to each district the proportion of forty-nine cents to each taxable inhabitant.

An alteration is recommended in that portion of the act of 1835, which regulates the levying of a tax by the School Directors in districts—the desirable provision being that the amount to be levied should be fixed by law, with certain discretionary powers to the Directors.

The average time the schools were kept open during the year, is much less than that of former years. The reason is, the reduction of the State appropriation, and the consequent reduction of the tax levied by the School Directors.

The expediency of conferring upon School Directors a discretionary power as to the admission of children between four and six years of age, is suggested as matter for consideration; the reason being that well informed people have thought that the progress of education has been retarded by the crowding of the schools with very young children.

The principal practical defect in the working of the system, he considers to be "the employment, in many instances, of those who have not sufficiently qualified themselve for the responsible situation they assume in becoming teachers." This he attributes, "in part, to the inadequacy of the compensation frequently offered, and partly to the too indulgent and informal examination of the competency of those who apply for certificates as instructors."

As a good and feasible means of improving the condition of our schools, and elevating the grade of teachers, he suggests the appointment of County Superintendents, whose duty it should be to meet the School Directors in their several districts, preside at, and aid in public examinations of Teachers, give counsel, and sign certificates of Teachers who have been examined. These officers, he thinks, might and could do, a great amount of good.

The decline of the "Common School Journal" is noticed and lamented, and the report closes with a eulogistic reference to the Schools of the County of Philadelphia, where the operation of the system has been carried out most effectively, and where the result has been most satisfactory.

The document is plainly but sensibly written and is valuable, because its suggestions look to an enlargement of the usefulness of the School System.

## From Washington.

### 29th Congress---1st Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY JANEARY 27, 1846.

ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Haralson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs: A bill to authorize the President of the United States, under certain contingencies therein named to accept the services of volunteers.

[The bill authorizes the President to resist any attempt which may be made by any foreign nation to exclusive jurisdiction over any part of the territory of the United States, or any territory in dispute between the United States and any foreign Government, as well as to maintain the rights of the United States to, and to repel invasion upon, the said territory; and for that purpose to employ the military and naval forces and such portions of the militia as he may deem necessary.

In the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States, or if, in the opinion of the President, there be imminent danger of invasion, or of hostilities with a foreign Power, the President is authorized to call for and accept of any number of volunteers, not exceeding —— thousands that may offer their services to serve six or twelve months.

The volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted in companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments. Their officers to be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the States and Territories to which they may belong.

General officers and general officers of volunteers to be appointed by the President and Senate.

In the event of either of the contingencies mentioned in the bill, the President is authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels, and to purchase or charter, arm and equip, such merchant vessels and steamboats as may be fit or easily converted into armed vessels, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the lake coast, and the general defence of the country.

The bill to continue in force two years, and no longer.]

By Mr. Baker, from the Committee on military Affairs: A bill for the relief of John Stockton, late a lieutenant in the army. Committed.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MILITIA.

By Mr. Black, of South Carlolina, from the Committee on the Militia: A bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing and classifying the militia of the United States, and providing for 'calling them into the service of the United States, and for other purposes. Read and committed.

By Mr. Thomas Butler King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs: A bill for the relief of Captain John Ericsson. Committed.

Also a joint resolution directiag the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint five scientific persons to examine the invention of James Montgomery, called the "Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion and burning of steam-boilers, and to save fuel in their use;" and if it should be reported that it is expedient to use the said invention in the naval and revenue service, to pay said Montgomery such sum as it shall be adjudged to be worth to the Government. Read and committed.

By Mr. Hage, from the Committee of Claims: A report against the petition of John Otis. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Schrack, from the Committee en Naval affairs: A bill for the relief of the hoirs of Robert Fulton. Committed.

By Mr. Stanton, from the Committee an Naval Affairs: A bill for the relief of Francis Martin.

NAVAL WIDOWS.

A bill renewing widows naval pensions for an additional period of five years.

Both bills were twice read and committed.

By Mr. Stanton, from the same committee, to which was referred the petition of James F. Miller; A bill to repeal the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending 30th June, 1846. Read and Committed.

COLONY OF LIBERIA.

By Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the memorial of certain citizens of the borough of Easton, in the State of Pennsylvania, complaining of the conduct of the commander of British man-of-war towards the colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa and asking Congress to recognise the said colony and Government of Liberia as a soverign and independent Government. The committee ask to be discharged from the consideration of the subject—

1. Because the application for relief or protection does not come from the colony of Liberia, but certain citizens of this country.

2. Because it does not appear that the colony of Liberia is in that state of national power and capacity, such as heretofore have been deemed sufficient to authorize our Gavernment in acknowledging any foreign country as independent.

3. Because the correspondence on the subject between the American and Britisn Government proves that the colony of Liberia is now an object of the good will of the Government of the United States, more available fer their protection than its acknowledgment of independence.

Tee report was ordered to lie on the lable and be printed.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IOWA.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House the report of Captain Joshua Barney, the officer having charge of the public works in the Territory of Iowa.

OREGON.

Before the call of committees for reports had been completed—

The House, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, resolved itself into Comuittee of the Whole on the state of the Uninn, (Mr. Tibbatts in the chair,) and resumed the consideratian of the joint resolution reported by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for giving to Great Britain the twelve months' notice of the termination of the convention of the 6th August, 1827, concerning the joint occupation of the Oregon country.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, (chairman of the Committee on Territories,) who was entitled to the floor, having the preceding evening moved for the rising of the committeef addressed the committee during his alloted hour in support of the expediency of giving notice of the termination of the Oregon convention, and argued to show that it would be no just cause of war, but would, at the expiration of twelve months, put us in exclusive possession (according to the treaty of Ghent) of the valley of the Columbia. He also took the ground that Great Britain possessed no rights on the Northwest Coast at all, and ought not to be suffered to hold an inch of territory on the shore of the Pacific.

He was followed by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, who briefly ran over the heads of a more extended speech he meant to prepare for the press, in opposition to giving the notice proposed at this time.

Mr. W. W. Campbell, from the sixth district of New York, next took the floor in support of the notice, (discussing, in a digression, the position and injuries of the Native American party)

The floor was then obtained by Mr. Owen, of Indiana, on whose motion the committee rose. Mr. Owen, of course, will have the floor as soon as the committee shall sit again.

Mr. Hunt, on leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a detailed statement showing the amount of public money lost by the Treasury since the 1st day of January, 1834, by reason of the failure or delinquency of deposite banks, and also, the amount lost during the same period by reason of the defalcation or delinqency of collectors, receivers, and all other officers charged with the collection, custody, and disbursment of the public funds; and what steps have been taken for the recovery of the same.

The resolution was read, and, pending the question to agree to it, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and referred under the rule:

By Mr. Harper: The petition of George A. James and 132 other citizens of Zanesville, Ohio, praying for the erection of a bridge over the river Ohio, at Wheeling, Va.

Also a like petition from Henry Orndrof and 86 other citizens of the same place, for the same purpose.

Also, a like petition from James Granger and 87 other citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, for the same purpose.

Also, a similar petition from C. Porter and 43 other citizens of said county, for the same purpose.

Also, the petition of J. G. Metcalf and 132 other citizens of Guernsey county, Ohio, for the same purpose.

By Mr. McClelland; The petition of masters and owners of vessels on the Lakes for lamp-lights on West Sister Island, in Lake Erie.

Also, the petition of R. A. Forsyth and oter citizens of Detroit, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

By Mr. Dubbin: The petition of William Crocker, of Wayne county, N. C. praying Congress to avoid the evils of war by having national disputes settled by arbitration, or by a code adopted by a Congress of Nations.

Ry Mr. R. Smith, of Illinois: The memorial of sundry cittzens of Warren county, Ohio, praying Congress to make the public lands free (in limited quantities) to actual settlers.

Br. Mr. McConnell: Two memorials from Georgia and Alabama, signed by upwards of 300 citizens, praying Congress to establish a mail route once a week from the terminus of the great Eastern and Western Railroad, at Atalanto; also the terminus of the Georgia and Monroe Railroad, in De Kalb county, Georgia, via Villarica, in Carrol county, Georgia; thence to Talapoosa post office, (Robinson's;) thence to Shady Grove, Benton county, Alabama; thence to Jacksonville; Alabama.

By Mr. Schenck: The petition of Daniel Jordan and 38 other citizens of Ohio, praying for an appropriation for the continuance of the Cumberland road.

By Mr. Hilliard: The petition of John R. Chapman, of Alabama, praying that Congress would grant him the balance of the appropriation voted by the last Congress for the improvement of the Choctawhatchie river.

By Mr. Hungerford; Two petitions from inhabitants of Jefferson county, New York, for fortifications at Sackett's Harbor.

By Mr. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut; The petition of Thomas W. Williams and and 23 other citizens of New London, Connecticut, praying for the adoption of peaceable measures for the settlement of the Oregon question.

Also, the petition of Wolcot M. Morse.

By Mr. Bell: The petition of John Turner, of Wayne county Kentucky, praying a pension for injuries received while in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Cathrine Gale, widow of the late Col, Anthony Gale, praying a pension.

By Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin: The petitions of citizens of Milwaukie for appropriations on certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Also, the petition of citizens of Brown county for apropriations on the Green Bay and Chicago road, in Wisconsin.

Also, the petition af citizens of Brown county for a road from Fort Howard to Fort Wilkins.

Also, the petition of Col. George Boyd late Indian agent, to have certain allowances made him in a settlement of his accounts.

Also, the memorial of citizens of Winnebago county for improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

By Mr. Chapman, of Maryland: The memoriel of Dr. Edward Earle, of Philadelphia, asking that his process for preserving canvass and cordage may be adopted for the service of the navy of the United States.

By Mr. Lewis: The petition of citizens of New York for the completion of the Cattaraugus habor and for the erection of a light-house.

By. Mr. Tibbatts: The petition of the heirs of John Mountjoy, praying for the allowance of the commutation of five years' full pay, with the interest, for the services of the said Mountjoy during the Revolutionary war.

By Mr. Lumpkin: The petition of sundry citizens of Georgia, praying the establishment of a mail route from the Stone Mountain Depot, on the Georgia Railroad, in De Kalb county, via Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett county, Gainsville, in Hall county, to Clarksville, in Habersham county.

By Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina: The petition of M. H. Debow, executor of Dr. Thomas Cooper, to be refunded money paid under the act of 1798, called the alien and sedition act.

By Mr. Sawyer; Five remonstrances from citizens of Ohio against the improvement of the Maumee river.

Also, one petition for said improvement.

By Mr. Darragh: The memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburg, which presented important considerations and information relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, and directing the attention of Congress to the improvement, by means of locks and dams, and asking for a sufficient appropriation.

Also, the petition and papers of George Cochran, asking for a settlement of his clams against the United States, by reason of the non-fulfilment of a contract with the Commissary Department in 1831.

On motion of Mr. R. Smith, the bill reported at the last Congress to incorporate the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

# From Harrisburg.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 30, 1846.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the right of way through Peansylvania to Pittsburg.

The first section being read. Mr. Bigler offered an amendment, imposing certain restrictions on the grant and requiring the company to pay a certain amount of the profits of the road to the Commonwealth.

The question being on the amendment to the bill, Mr. Darsie said no one would concur more heartily than himself, in an amendment of this kind. The more restrictions were placed upon the company —the greater the amount required of them to be paid into the Treasury of the State, the better for Pennsylvania. But he feared that by placing restrictions and onerous burdens upon the exercise of the rights granted to the company, they might feel themselves obliged to reject the grant. It might have the effect of procuring a renewal of their application to the Virginia Legislature, for the privilege of passing through the territory of that State. The amendment might produce a revenue of forty or fifty thousand dollars to the Commonwealth, but if it occasioned a rejection of the grant by the company, it would be productive of the most serious evils. Never was there a bill before the Legislature of this Commonwealth, of more importance than the one now under consideration, and he might say, never had a bill been opposed by means so unfair. Even in this hall a map had been nailed up, pretending to describe the route of the road to Parkersburg, which was a printed lie—a caricature betraying either the grossest ignorance, or the most unprincipled maliciousness. He could prove it to be such, and when he had pronounced it so in the presence of the Senator who procured it to be put up, he had not a word to say. The author of that map was grossly ignorant of the subject which he undertook to exhibit; it was not a representation of the survey but was copied from a map made more than two years ago, before the survey was made by the engineers of the company. Blank memorials had been procured by Senators on that floor, franked, and sent off through the mails for signatures in order to manufacture public opinion, and create an opinion here that a large majority of the people were opposed to the grant of way through the State.

Mr. Crabb called the Senator to order. He thought he was diverging from the subject under consideration, and indulging in personalities altogether improper.

The Speaker required the Senator from Allegheny, to confine himself to the subject before the Senate.

Mr. Darsie said he should confine himself to the question under consideration. The question was on the amendment and it was in order, to show the importance of the bill to which that amendment had been made. This bill was not a new one. It had been the subject of previous legislation. The first act granting the right of way was passed in 1828. It was liberal in its provisions, imprescriptive, and passed with unprecedented unanimity. The company proceeded under the faith of that law to construct their railroad from Baltimore to Pittsburg.

But owing to the pressure of the time —owing to the overwhelming revulsions which prostrated public energy and private enterprize, they were unable to proceed as they had anticipated, and in 1839 applied to the Legislature for an extension of time. Their request was complied with, but such a multitude of restrictive and burdensome conditions were coupled with that compliance that they were under the necessity of refusing to accept. They then turned their attention to another quarter. They applied to the Legislature of Virginia for a law authorizing the construction of their road within the limits of that State, and set their energies to work to complete the road.

Mr. D. here referred to statistical facts and stated the distance of the several routes.

He said the question now was whether the company should be permitted to extend their road to Pittsburg—to expend within the limits of our Commonwealth five millions of dollars to enrich our citizens—to build up the city of Pittsburg, securing to ourselves the right of connexion at any point of that road? Gentlemen had told us that the Company were unable to continue the road through Virginia, but he warned them that it was a mistake. What could the company not accomplish? It was declared by able and experienced engineers who had surveyed the route that it was entirely practicable, while the contrary assertion rested on the mere ipse dixit of interested and prejudiced men, unacquainted with the country, and altogether ignorant of the route itself. That company was able to accomplish whatever was possible to be accomplished.—They had a full treasury—three millions of Maryland bonds, and could command any amount of credit. And, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the times through which they had passed—notwithstanding the unprecedented embarrassment of monetary and commercial affairs they had steadily and perseveringly progressed until they had reached the Western base of the Alleghenies. The management of the Company was entrusted to able hands, to men unsurpassed in intellect and sagacity, who were capable of important enterprise and able to finish what they undertook. And as the Virginia route was practicable, they would proceed on that route, unless they received the guarantee of a passage through Pennsylvania. A bill granting them the right of way was at present under consideration in the House of delegates of Virginia, and was likely to pass that House. And what would be the effect of a terminous on the Ohio river, below the difficulties of the navigation?

Mr. D. here read a statement shewing from the amount of tonnage, and the rates of duty on the Ohio river at different seasons, that almost its entire trade would be abstracted from our public improvements and conveyed to Baltimore. You would not, said he, receive a pound of freight, or a single passenger to be transported on the Main Line of your public works. But let the road terminate at Pittsburg and we have nothing to fear. We had failed to secure the trade of the Ohio for our canals, because there was no competition. Fourteen fifteenths of the western trade found other channels of communication, and passed by the way of the lakes to New York. Mr. D. ably and eloquently contended that competition would be advantageous to our public works, and that the only way to make Philadelphia the receptacle of the vast trade of the West, was to make her market attractive by the influence of competition. He was proud of Philadelphia, as the commercial metropolis of the State, and he had always stood by her and sustained her interests. But he could not but reprobate the selfishness of her course, pursued unremittingly in regard to this measure. It was the interest of PENNSYLVANIA that this bill would secure the greatest good and avert the greatest evil that could fall to her lot. Pittsburg had been visited by one of the most diastrous conflagrations that had ever occurred in the United States; but when he returned from the Legislature last Session, he found that the failure of this bill had occasioned vastly more regret, than all the loss occasioned by that calamity. It was a disaster worse than fire. But he could tell the gentlemen that if they visited Pittsburg now, they would not find the city in ruins, as it then was, but they would see magnificent buildings erected by the indomitable energy of her citizens, in the place of the smouldering rubbish and fallen tenements which he then saw. And it was a fact almost without a parallel, that all the extent of that loss had not occasioned a single failure. And now he would call upon the Legislature to sustain the interests of that city —to prevent the ruin of her trade, and to protect her from an evil ten times greater than all the disasters she had ever suffered.

Mr. D. was followed by Messrs. Bigler and Crabb, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 30, 1846.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the Misses Pike, to attend a lecture on Muemonics.

Mr. Price, on leave, presented the petition of Benjamin J. Miller, that a law may be passed authorizing the Canal Commissioners to remove certain buildings.

Mr. Hill presented the petition of 370 citizens of Western Pennsyvania, in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Burnside, a remonstrance from citizens of Centre county, against the same.

Mr. Tice, one from citizens of Berks county, of similar import.

Mr. Galloway: one against the removal of the Seat of Justice of Fayette county.

Mr. Haley, a memorial relative to the real estate of John Christ.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Burns offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia System, to enquire into the expediency of a law authorizing all the arms and implements in the State Arsenals, that are worth repairing, to be put in order, and the remainder sold, which was adopted.

Mr. Tice offered a resolution, that the House hold afternoon sessions until the Tariff resolutions are disposed of daily—and thereafter on Fridays, for the remainder of the session, said session to commence at 3 and close at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Nicholson begged leave to inform members that there were standing committees in the House, with arduous duties, which required the attention of members during the afternoons.

After some remarks by Messrs Burnside, Burrell, Magehan, and Galloway, the further condsideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Weest, from the committee on the Militia System, reported adverse to the prayer of the petition of a volunteer Company in Westmoreland county, for a special act extending the benefit of the seven year act to that company.

Mr. Magehan, from the Committee on Estates and Escheats, reported a bill authorizing George Summers, guardian of the minor children of Jreob Greenwalt, to expend certain money belonging to said minors, in the erection of buildings.

Mr. Bartholomew, from the same committee, reported a bill for the sale of real estate of the Mendenhalls.

Messrs. Edie and Matthias reported Senate bills as committed, from the same committee.

Mr. Knox, from the same committee, reported adverse to the prayer of Sarah McCreery, widow and executrix, in relation to confirming the title to a certain tract of land in Washington county.

Mr. Webb from the committee on Conference, on the election district bill, made report which was adopted.

Mr. Weest from the Select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the act supplementary to the several acts incorporating the district of Penn, in the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Trego from the Select committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported bills relative to registered taxes and forfeited recognizances, in the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Robinson from the same committee on corporating the Evangelical Luthern Congregation of Mifflintown.

Mr. M'Farland from the same committee, an act incorporating the Upland Manufacturing Company.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Mr. Forsyth, a further supplement to the act for the relief and employment of the poor, in Philadelphia county.

Mr. Robinson, a supplement to an act for laying out a certain state road.

Mr. Harley, a further supplement to the act establishing the District Court of city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Galloway, a supplement to the act to consolidate and amend the several acts, relative to the establishment of a general system of education.

Mr. Wadsworth, resolutions relative to the final adjournment of the Legislature.

The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Erie and Northeast rail road company was read a third time. It was opposed by Messrs. Trego and Burnside, and sustained by Messrs. Johnson, Bigham, and Burrell; Mr. Burnside moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present, which was not agreed to. and the bill was negatived Yeas 42. Nays 50.

On motion of Mr. Burnside, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Enue in the Chair,) on a supplement to the act incorporating the Lyken's Valley coal company. Committee reported the same and the House passed the bill.

On motion of Mr. Trego, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Harley in the Chair) on the bill, an act directing the Auditor General to settle the account of the mortgages of Samuel Webb. Committee reported the same amended, and the House passed the same.

On motion of Mr. Ladley, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hineline in the Chair,) on the bill authorizing David Townsend, guardian to sell certain real estate. Committee reported the same, and the House passed the bill.

On motion of Mr. Burnside, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Ives in the chair,) on the bill, a supplement to the act to increase the revenue and diminish the Legislative expenses of the Commonwealth. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Burnside, Brackenridge, Magehan, Bigham, Harley and Bartholemew, participated, committee reported the same, and the House passed the bill.

Amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the President and Associate Judges of the District Court of Allegheny county to hold special courts in Washington county.

THE TARIFF.

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolutions relative to the Tariff, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Gray in the Chair.

Mr. Hill, (Montgomery,) defining his position, and declaiming his intention to vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Westmoreland, (Mr. Burrell.)

Mr. Knox said that members were generally agreed as to the justness of the principles embodied in the first resolution of the gentleman from Wesstmoreland.—He subscribed to them, but objected to the resolution of instruction attached to them. We have three distinct propositions before us, said Mr. K. First, the Senate resolutions, instructing against any modification of the Tariff of 1842, asserting in effect that it was perfect, that it needed no modification. The amendments of the gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Piollet,) contains the same general principles, the correctness of which cannot be doubted—but there is something more attached to it; it asserts that the existing Tariff laws are unjust, unequal and oppressive. He should vote for this amendment, he believed its language just.

Mr. K. denied that he was a Free Trade man, or that he was advocating anti-Pennsylvania interests in opposing defects in the Tariff of 1842. So far from being a free trade man, he was in favor of protection in a certain sense, but he differed with many in this, that he made revenue the principal, and protection the incident, whilst they made protection the principal, and revenue the incident. The present Tariff amounted to probition on certain articles,& he contended that the prohibitive policy was no more that of Pennsylvania, than it was that of the Democracy of South Carolina, or the Whigs of Georgia.

Mr. K. then went into an examination of the manner in which the Tariff law of '42, had been formed, and asserted that we have it from the idol of the Whig party, that there may be defects in it.

Mr. K. objected to the tariff of '42, he said, because discriminations are all in favor of one class—in favor of the manufacturing interest. Again, on account of its discriminations in favor of capital against labor, in favor of the rich against the poor, and had a word at the main objection to the bill, when the hour of adjournment arrived.

The committee rose and were granted leave to sit again to-morrow.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATORS.—Gen. Henry S. Foote aod Joseph W. Chalmers, Esq., have been elected as U. S. Senators for the State of Mississippi—the first for six years from the fourth of March 1847, and the latter to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Walker ending March 4, 1848. The vote by which they were chosen is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. Foote | 96 | Geo. Winchester | 35 |
| Jas W Chalmers | 96 | " " | 33 |

## John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun has been thirty-five years in the National Councils. His whole career has been but a succession of excentricities, in the progress of which he has stumbled over and stultified all the principles and measures which he ever avowed or advocated. He was, in 1817, advocate, if not the Father, of a Protective Tariff; to destroy which, in 1828, he deliberately urged a dissolution of the Union. He was, in 1816, the most prominent advocate of the Bank of the United States; to destroy which, he subseqently aided others to convulse and prostrate the Republic.

When Tylerism was in its dog-star delirium, he was called to the office of Secretary of State. Even the North and East hailed this appointment with joy. But he used his place to rush Texas, with its Debt and Slavery, into the Union. Discarded by President Polk, to whose election he contributed largely, he appeared in the Memphis Convention the advocate of that system of National Internal Improvement which he had so often and so vehemently denounced as unconstitutional?

When as a consequence resulting from the seduction of Texas, England pressed us into a corner about Oregon, Mr. Calhoun offered to return to the Senate as an advocate for peace, he called upon the North and the East to stand by him.—Yes, the men, but for whose iniquitous proceeding with Texas, Peace would not have been menaced, appeal to the North and East to hold them back—to restrain them from doing what they stand vauntingly pledged to perform. And the magnanimous, or the credulous, among us, failing to see that the only way that Peace: without an abandonment of essential rights and interests, can be preserved, instead of casting all the responsibilities of the question upon a Southern Administration, are nibbling at Mr. Calhoun's skilfully baited hook! That hook will soon be felt in their gills, and then we shall see them floundering in vain!—For the sake of a Peace which, had all New England backed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, would not have been endangered, A PROTECTIVE TARIFF WILL NOT BE SACRIFICED. Another triumph, therefore, awaits Slavery and Free Trade, and like all their former triumphs, achieved by the aid of those who "pay for heatining the poker."—Alb. Jour.

## The Mischief Already Done.

FROM THE UNITED STAES GAZETTE, JAN 27.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS done? Those who answer that question, connecting the President's Message with the movements in Congress, will show up an amount of evil that would appal a man who looked only to the good of the country as a motive of action. The language of the Executive, and the movements in his favor in Washington, has inflicted a blow upon the foreign commerce of this country that must be sensibly felt by every man who has the least connexion with that portion of the means of national prosperity. Hundreds of voyages, that included some considerable time for completion, have been postponed in apprehension of a war between Great Britain and this country. We might easily refer to several within our own knowledge, where Philadelphia capital was to aid Philadelphia enterprise, and the business of our good city receive a valuable addition, which in consequence of the most untimely message of the President, and the most unreasonable course of some of those men in Congress who can lose nothing, and may gain much by any convulsion, have been entirely laid aside, the risk of a long voyage, under existing circumstances, being too great for any proposed profits.

Another result of this state of things is the use of foreign vessels, instead of the shipping of the United States, and the mortification of seeing an American cargo coming into port under an Austrian or a Spanish flag. There is no end to the mischief resulting to a business community from "the rumors of war" that have disturbed the plans of our citizens—rumors having their origin in language and action at the seat of Government as unnecessary and unsanctioned by any real difficulties as any false rumor and unsactioned language could be.

When will Congress learn to know that manufacturing party capital from important international questions is a most dangerous, we had almost said, treasonable use of power and position? Let members of Congress calmly institute an inquiry into the amount of mischief to the business of the country which has resulted from the unnecessary proceedings and language on the Oregon question, and they will find that months of sober devotion to the true interests of the country, or an abstinence from all interference, will be necessary to restore business to its proper channel. Nothing can compensate for the injury done.

## An Expedition.

Mr. Thomas J. Southerland proposes through one of the New York papers, to organize and conduct to Oregon a party of armed and unarmed emigrants, a society to be established in New York, called the Oregon Emigration Society, to collect funds for the expedition—Congress to appropriate $20,000, 1000 stand of arms and two field pieces, with equipage; 1000 able bodied men, divided into corps of 400 mounted riflemen, 400 infantry, 200 artillery, and a corps of cadets to consist of youths of 12 years and upwards; one clergymen; three physicians, and such artists and literary gentlemen as shall be disposed to accompany the expedition; a printing press and requisites to publish a newspaper. The expedition to rendezvous at Independence, Missouri, on the 15th April, 1847; to be subject to the Army regulations until they pass the Rocky Mountains; to give free and secure escort to families, their goods and cattle. The terms of admission to the military command will be $100 for the member, and $50 for each wife and child. Each head of a family, and each male of 15 years and upwards. to be entitled to 640 acres of land.—Bicknell.

## Potatoes.

The London correspondent of the Boston Traveller says it is an ascertained fact that, not only are the crops short, but the potatoes that have been saved for winter consumption, are nearly all rotten, and decomposition is constantly going on.—The Board of Trade has been collecting information respecting the actual present amount of the potato crop, and the weekly supply of potatoes in London. It is supposed that this inquiry is made that Government may justify itself before Parliament, in proposing the abolition of the Corn Laws. Growers of potatoes are anxious to get rid of them immediately, as they rot so rapidly, and hence the cause of a full supply in the large markets. The railways bring immense quantities to the London markets, and the provinces are being drained. As they are sold at a low price, some persons are led to believe that the supply will continue; but the best judges predict that before the end of this month there will be few or no potatoes in the thickly populated counties of England or Ireland. Farmers who have large crops, either hurry them to market or give them liberally to cattle and pigs, in order to get rid of them before disease destroys them. He adds:—"In the most respectable dining-room at the West-End of London, in which I have been dining the last two months, I have rarely had a potato that was not slightly marked with black spots, and these spots indicate the disease. If such potatoes were left another month they would not be fit for human food. Little is said about this disease at this time by the press; but that potatoes will command a most exorbitant price in a month or so, I am certain, and as for SEED potatoes for spring planting, there will be none. A letter from Ireland says: 'Another month, and the evil will not only be irremediable, but the horrors of pestilence, and the irrepressible manifestations of agrarian discontent, will prove how deeply seated is the disease, and how desperate will have become the dispositions of a wretched and afflicted population.'"—Bickn. Reporter.

## From Brazil.

By an arrival at Baltimore on Saturday intelligence has been received of a tremendous engagement between the Anglo allied forces at the River Plate and some of Rosas's batteries at the mouth of the River Parana. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete; not, however, without serious losses as regards life and property in the way of shipping. A letter says:

"The English brig of war Dolphin alone received one hundred and seven round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement, the French steamer Fulton one hundred and four shot, and a French vessel, or at least a vessel manned by Frenchmen, but formerly belonging to the Buenos Ayreans, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upwards of eight hundred men are missing. Certain it is that in one fort no less than two hundred and fifty bodies were found, and in another some one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty, and, what is still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell, killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it, and lay where they fell.

"Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts; but no sooner did they attempt it than Rosas's cavalry charged on them, and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance. Rosa seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed these cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check; for, on the landing of some four hundred and fifty men from the vessels of war, they met with but very little opposition."

## A Break-up.

The MISSOURI STATESMAN gives the following account of a singular phenomenon which occurred on the night of the 27th ultimo in the lake opposite Rocheport:

"A tremendous crash was heard about 4 o'clock in the morning, and several persons visited the lake at daylight. From the appearance of the ice it was evident that it had been up-heaved with great violence by the agency of some subterranean power. Large pieces of ice stood on end on every side of the spot at which the 'great deep' had been broken up; and in some places large heaps of the 'frozen element' had been made from six to twelve feet high. Upon the surface of the unbroken ice, around the spot where the breach was made, lay numbers of fish; some of large size; also quantities of mud most evidently dislodged from the bottom of the lake. The water in the lake is about ten feet deep."

A gang of Counterfeiters, six in number, headed by a man named JAS. BROWN, have been arrested, and committed to Jail at Akron, Ohio.


## Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Isaac Stoner, late of Brothersvally township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 15th of February next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOCOB STONER.
CHAUNCEY F STONER,
jan6 '46 -6t* Executor


## Cumberland Market.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, | per barrel, | $4 25 a 5 00 |
| Wheat, | per bushel, | 1 00 a 1 10 |
| Rye, | " | 55 a 0 60 |
| Corn, | " | 65 a 0 70 |
| Oats, | " | 35 a 0 40 |
| Potatoes | " | 40 a 0 50 |
| Apples, | " | $1 a 0 37 |
| " dried | " | 37 a 0 50 |
| Peaches dried | " | 1 00 a 1 25 |
| Butter, | per pound, | 15 a 0 18 |
| Beef, | " | 3 a 0 4 |
| Veal, | " | 3 a 0 5 |
| Chickens, | per dozen, | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| Eggs, | " | 10 a 0 12 |
| Stone Coal, | per bushel, | 7 0 8 |

## Pittsburgh Markct.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $4 20 | a 4 25 |
| Wheat | 0 75 | a 0 80 |
| Rye | 50 | a 55 |
| Corn | 49 | a 00 |
| Oats | 33 | a 37 |
| Barley, | 00 | a 00 |
| Bacon, hams, per lb | 8 | a 00 |
| Pork | 00 | a 00 |
| Lard, | 7 | a 00 |
| Tallow, rendered | 6 | a 00 |
| " rough | 4 | a 00 |
| Butter, in kegs, | 00 | a 00 |
| " roll, | 8 | a 00 |
| Cheese Western Reserve | 5 | a 7 |
| " Goshen, | 00 | a 00 |
| Apples green, per barrel, | 1 00 | a 1 50 |
| " dried per bushel, | 1 10 | a 1 20 |
| Peaches, | 2 00 | a 2 25 |
| Potatoes, Mercer | 00 | a 00 |
| " Neshannocks | 00 | a 00 |
| Seeds, Clover | 4 00 | a 0 00 |
| " Timothy | 1 37 | a 1 50 |
| " Flaxseed | 00 | a 1 06 |
| Wool | 22 | a 33 |

## BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

*Pennsylvania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburgh, Banks, | par |
| Philadelphia Banks, | par |
| Girard Bank | par |
| United States Bank, | 30 |
| Bank of Germantown | par |
| Monongahela Bank Brownsville | ½ |
| Bank of Gettysburg | 1 |
| Bank of Chester County | par |
| Bank of Chambersburg | ½ |
| Bank of Delaware, | par |
| Bank of Susquehanna County | 2 |
| Bank of Montgomery County | par |
| Bank of Northumberland | par |
| Bank of Lewistown | 1 |
| Bank of Middleton, | 1 |
| Carlisle Bank | 1 |
| Columbia Bank and Bridge Co. | pa |
| Doylestown Bank | par |
| Erie Bank | 1 |
| Franklin Bank, Washington | 1 |
| Farmers' Bank Reading | par |
| Farmers Bank Bucks County | par |
| Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g | par |
| Farmers' Bank Lancaster | par |
| Lancaster Co. Bank | " |
| Lancaster Bank | " |
| Harrisburg Bank | 1 |
| Honesdale Bank | " |
| Lebanon Bank | " |
| Miners' Bank Pottsville | " |
| Wyoming Bank | " |
| Northampton bank | " |
| York Bank | " |
| State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B | 1 par |
| Issued by solvent Banks | 1 |

*Ohio.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mount Pleasant | 1 |
| Steubenville, (F. & M.) | " |
| St. Clairville | " |
| Marietta | " |
| New Lisbon | " |
| Cincinnati banks, | ½ |
| Columbus | 1 |
| Circleville | " |
| Zanesville | " |
| Putnam | " |
| Wooster | " |
| Massillon | " |
| Sandusky | " |
| Geauga | " |
| Norwalk | |
| Xenia | " |
| Cleveland Bank | " |
| Dayton | " |
| Franklin Bank of Columbus, | " |
| Chillicothe | " |
| Sciota | 5 |
| Lancaster | 10 |
| Hamilton | 15 |
| Granville | 45 |
| Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, | 1½ |
| Farmers Bank of Canton | 20 |
| Urbana, | 40 |

*Indiana.*

| | |
|---|---|
| State Bank and branches, | 1 |
| State Scrip, $5's | 3 |

*Illinois.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Bank | 40 | Shawnetown | — |

*Missouri.*

| | |
|---|---|
| State bank | 1 |

*Tennessee.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis | 3 | Other solvent banks | 3 |

*North Carolina.*

| | |
|---|---|
| All solvent banks | 2 |

*South Carolina,*

| | |
|---|---|
| All solvent banks | 2 |

*New England,*

| | |
|---|---|
| New England | 1 |

*New York,*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York city | par | Other banks | 1 |

# SOMERSET HERALD.

## Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1846.



*V. B. PALMER Esq.* of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

*Philadelphia*—No. 59 Pine Street.
*New York*—No. 16 Nassau "
*Baltimore*—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
*Boston*—No 16 State st.


### State Debt.

The interest on the State Debt due the 1st inst., was prompily paid by the State Treasurer, but we see doubts expressed by several journals in regard to the ability of the Treasury to meet the interest that will become due on the 1st of August.

The committees of Ways and Means in both Houses of the Legislature have had the subject of Finance under consideration, and in the Senate Mr. Bigler has reported a bill, allowing the holders of real estate to pay their amount of the State debt, and thus clear their properties from State taxation, and levying a tax of 5 and 10 per cent on all estates above a certain amount. The first of these provisions, being optional, we find no objection to; but the latter is unjust and oppressive.

Our own opinion is that the public works ought to be sold and the present State Tax reduced so as to cover only the interest upon the balance of the State Debt. Then, by creating a sinking fund from Pennsylvania's share of the proceeds of the public lands and a tax upon money brokers, &c., the remainder of the State Debt might be paid off without imposing any further burdens upon the people.

### Another Revolution in Mexico.

General Paredes has accomplished another revolution. The citizens of St. Juan de Ulloa were the first to declare for him, and those of Vera Cruz immediately followed their example. On the 30th of December, Gen. Paredes at the head of his army reached the city of Mexico, without having encountered any opposition. The late President Herrera, it is supposed, will be banished.

Mr. SLIDELL was refused recognition by the new authorities, and on demanding his passports was told that he was unknown to them; no passports were necessary, and he was at liberty to go where he pleased.

### The Legislature.

At the date of our latest accounts from Harrisburg the Bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was still undisposed of in the Senate.

The Tariff Resolutions from the Senate were under discussion in the House. Our Representative, Col. Edie, we learn from the Harrisburg papers, made an able speech in favor of their passage.

### Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Thursday before last, Capt. W. H. White, the conductor of the train of cars between Baltimore and Cumberland, was crushed to death at the Doe Gulley Tunnel, having been caught between the engine and tender in consequence of the baggage car being thrown off the track.

### CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress are proceeding with great deliberation in reference to the Oregon question, which, from the space it occupies, would seem to be the great business of the session—which certainly overshadows all other business—though, our readers must have perceived, every interest of the country would have been benefitted had the Executive not directed the attention of Congress so almost exclusively to it, and indeed had he, and his predecessor, in regard to this question, "let very well alone," as President JACKSON did, as President ADAMS had done before him, and as President VAN BUREN did after him. The only effect of agitating the question has been, we believe, to excite apprehensions in the minds of the peace-loving part of our people—constituting, we trust and believe, a large majority of the whole—and thus to repress commercial enterprise and more or less embarrass all descriptions of business, with the result, already, of a loss to the country—a detraction from the common stock of wealth and prosperity—which we have seen estimated, and we believe not overrated, at fifty millions of dollars.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES yesterday received four new propositions and heard one speech on the subject, and, finding itself without a quorum after being little more than two hours in session, spent the rest of the day's sitting in TRYING to adjourn, accomplishing that task at a little after three o'clock; having, in the course of the sitting, refused by a decisive majority, to agree to a proposition to close the debate on Monday next.

In the SENATE, the Navy Increase Bill, supported and opposed as having some bearing upon the same subject, was not even taken up yesterday.

Of the ultimate fate of the propositions relative to the Oregon question depending in either House of Congress, variant and discordant opinions are, we observe, expressed in the newspapers published out of this city, both editorially and by their Washington correspondents. It is not possible certainly to predict what will be the specific action of Congress upon it. But, whatever may be the final action of the House of Representatives in the case, we now feel entire confidence that the Senate will give its sanction to no measure in relation to Oregon which would stand in the way of a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the difference existing between the Governments of this country and Great Britain on this subject.—Nat. Int.

### Canal Commissioners' Report.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioners giving a statement of the condition of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, and their management during the past year, will be found entire in to-days paper. The receipts and expenditures for the year are stated by the Commissioners to have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $1,196,979 43 |
| Expenditures | 550,194 13 |
| Net revenue | $646,785 31 |

By reference to the Canal Commissioners' report of last year, we find that the expenditures and receipts during the year ending the 30th of November 1844, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $1,167,603 42 |
| Expenditures | 532,0e0 43 |
| Net revenue | $635,572 97 |

Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the boasted increase of the revenue of our Public works, there has been an increase of receipts during the last year, of only $29,376 01, and an increase of net revenue of but $11,212 33.

The receipts and expenditures of the Main Line during the last year, appear to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $928,068 90 |
| Expenditvres | 463,387 71 |
| Net revenue | $474,681 19 |

According to the report of the Canal Commissioners of last year, the receipts and expenditures of the Main Line, during the year ending the 30th of November 1844, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $874,218 96 |
| Expeditures | 471,364 33 |
| | 502,854 63 |

We have thus the startling fact presented to our view of a deficiency of the receipts of the Main Line, during the last year, compared with the receipts of the previous year, of $46,150 06, and of a decrease in the net revenue of $38,-173 44.

It is due to say, that the revenue of the Delaware Division has considerably increased during the past year. Last year, that is the year ending the 30th November 1844, the net revenue on this branch of our improvements, amounted to the sum of $86,407 15. According to the report of the Canal Commissioners, the net revenue, during the year 1845, amounted to $105,591 56; being an increase compared with the previous year of $19,184 41.

The same has been the case also with the Susquehanna and North and West branches. The net revenue of the improvements during the year 1844, amounted to $44,316 08. For the year 1845 the net revenue from these divisions amounted to $76,512 55, being an increase over the year 1844 of $32,196 47. This improvement in the revenue derived from these divisions bears ample testimony to the beneficial operation of the Tariff of 1842 upon the great Coal and Iron operations of these districts.

The original cost of the Main Line of the public works was $14,361 320, the interest on which sum for the, at 5 per cent, is $718,066 00. The net revenue on this line for the past year, as stated in the report, was $474,681 19. Now deduct this revenue from the interest on the cost of the work, and it will be seen that there is *a deficiency of revenue short of the interest* of $253,384 81! which is abstracted directly from the pockets of the people in the shape of taxes! And this to keep up a set of hungry office holders on the public works to plunder the treasury and control the elections. If any argument were necessary at this day to show the policy of selling these works, this surely should be a sufficient one.—To the office-holders, we presume, it is not sufficient, but the people, we think, will soon let them know that it is to them.

Take the whole cost of all the finished lines, apply the same test, and the same resulut is produced. The revenue falls short of the interest nearly *Four Hundred Thousand Dollars*! And so it is every year—and thus the people are taxed every year to support the office-holders on the public works. How long will they continue thus passively to bear the burthens imposed upon them by the so called Democratic party?—*Pa. Intel.*

### Lake Disasters during last year.

A late number of the Buffalo, New York, Commercial Advertiser contains its annual record of the marine disasters and losses which have occurred on Lake Erie and the other Upper Lakes, during the year 1845. From this statement we learn that during the period of navigation sixty lives were lost, thirty-six vessels were driven ashore, twenty-four others were wholly wrecked, and that the aggregate loss of property was $190,000. Were the same field of investigation traced back for a limited period (the Advertiser says) we could produce a list of five hundred lives lost, and property to the amount of a million of dollars thus sacrificed—proving conclusively the necessity of providing more harbors and lighthouses for the protection of the Lake commerce.

## MARRIED.

In this borough, on Wednesday morning, the 28th ult, by Elder W. H. Postlethwaite, Mr. NATHANIEL HURST, of Westmoreland county, to Miss MARY E. OGLE, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Ogle, of Somerset.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. D. B. Ernst, Mr. BENJAMIN KLINE, to Miss MARY M. daughter of A. Beam, Esq., all of Somerset township.

On the 2nd inst., near Davidsville, by Rev. S. B. Lawson, Mr. JOSEPH MISHLER, to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of Joseph Huffman.

On the 1st inst., by Wm. F. Dively, Esq., Mr. JOHN WILT, of Stonycreek township, to Miss EVE BRANT, of Allegheny township.

On Thursday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Conrad, Mr. PHILIP HAY, of Brothersvalley tp, to Miss ANN OLINGER, of Summit tp.

On Sunday the 8th inst, by the Rev. J. Wineoff, Mr. JOHN BOOZE, to Miss MARYANN RAUCH, of Brothersvalley tp.


## SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned would hereby give notice that he intends opening a select school, on Monday the 9th day of March next, in the new school house of this borough. Instruction will be given more or less extensively in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Algebra and Land surveying, at the following rates, during a session of thirteen weeks:—

Orthography, Reading and Penmanship $2 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 2 50

Algebra and Land surveying will be taught on reasonable terms.

Those studying the high branches will of course have the privilege of attending to the others without additional charges.

Every effort will be made by the instructor to promote the advancement of those who regularly attend the school.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will be promptly answered.

A. S. RUNNELLS.
Somerset, feb10'46 Instructor.

## Valuable Farm AT Private Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powel and others, containing about

### 350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

### UPLAND

will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

### *IRON ORE,*

and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new l g stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

### ORCHARD,

and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.
February 10, 1846.

## Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird deceased viz:

### One tract of Land,

situate in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on whice are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

### One other tract adjoining

lands of John A Mitchell, Robert Robison, Thomas Glissen, James Wilkins and others containing 260 acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

TERMS:—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her life time, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remoinder in three equal annual payments without interest to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,

W. H. PICKING,
Feb 3. 1846. Clerk.


## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

IN the Treasury of the County of Somerset, Pa., from the 10th day of January, A. D. 1845 to the 9th day of January A. D. 1846, both days inclusive.

*Andrew Stewart, Esq., Treasurer of said County, in account with the Commissioners of said County.*

### *DEBTOR.*

To AMOUNT RECEIVED OF COLLECTORS, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

For the year 1841,

| | |
|---|---|
| From Daniel Eash, collector of Conemaugh township | $29 77 |

For the year 1842,

| | |
|---|---|
| From Peter Bradford collector of Milford tp | 170 11 |
| From John A Snyder collector of Somerset borough | 21 50 |
| From Jonathan Boyer collector of Southampton tp | 88 55 |
| From Jacob Craver collector of Addison township | 53 27 |
| From John Black collector of Allegheny township | 5 14 |
| From Jacob Flickinger collector of Berlin borough | 29 30 |
| From Abner Griffith collector of Jenner tp | 190 55½ |

For the year 1843,

| | |
|---|---|
| From John G Friend collector of Addison tp | 163 19 |
| From George Kring collector of Jenner tp | 78 25 |
| From Thomas Mason collector of Milford township | 127 31 |
| From John Wagner collector of Shade tp | 27 82 |
| From Joseph Gindlesperger collector of Stonycreek township | 183 37 |
| From William P. Schell collector of Somerset bor | 12 94 |
| From Henry J Heiple collector of Somerset tp | 91 17 |

For the year 1844,

| | |
|---|---|
| From David Landis collector of Berlin bor | 32 22 |
| From Samuel H Brook collector of Addison tp | 126 38 |
| From George Mowry collector of Allegheny tp | 54 00 |
| From Peter Zimmerman collector of Brothersvalley township | 178 38 |
| From Michael Stuffi collector of Conemaugh township | 111 42 |
| From Joel Miller collector of Elklick township | 157 25 |
| From Solomon Hutzell collector of Greenville townships | 63 58 |
| From John Walter collector of Jenner township | 184 26 |
| From John Chorpenning collector of Milford tp | 263 29 |
| From Jonas Weaver collector of Paint township | 27 78 |
| From Samuel Swank collector of Quemahoning tp | 87 13 |
| From Adam Yoder collector of Summit township | 69 39 |
| From George Foy collector of Stoystown borough | 33 00 |
| From Daniel Gaumer collector of Southampton township | 127 06 |
| From Christopher Stouffer collector of Stonycreek tp | 196 35 |
| From Jacob Berkepile collector of Shade township | 41 00 |
| From Thomas Hanna collector of Turkeyfoot township | 162 87 |
| From John H Benford collector of Somerset bor | 46 64 |
| From Joseph Chorpenning collector of Somerset tp | 441 03 |

For the year 1845,

| | |
|---|---|
| From David Weisel collector of Allegheny tp | 86 29 |
| From John G Walker collector of Brothersvalley township | 487 59 |
| From John L Hook collector of Berlin borough | 58 98 |
| From Joseph Yoder collector of Conemaugh township | 213 75 |
| From Samuel Lichty collector of Elklick tp | 383 00 |
| From Benjamin Lowry collector of Greenville township | 106 61 |
| From Abraham Simpson collector of Jenner tp | 327 00 |
| From John G Hay collector of Milford township | $20 37 |
| From Moses Miller collector of Paint township | 33 31 |
| From Simon Shaffer collector of Quemahoning township | 143 62 |
| From Daniel Sorber jr. collector of Shade township | 69 67 |
| From Joseph Long collector of Stonycreek township | 240 30 |
| From Valentine Lepley collecter of Soethampton tp | 38 35 |
| From Samuel Barkley collector of Summit township | 372 47 |
| From Rogers Marshall collector of Stoystown bor | 57 75 |
| From John Neff collector of Somerset borough | 165 87 |
| From Samuel Coleman collector of Somerset township | 540 87 |
| From Aaron Schrack collector of Turkeyfoot township | 62 80 |
| For Depreciated money sold | 13 85 |
| For fines and jury fees from Sheriff Philippi | 350 00 |
| | $7727 63 |

### *CREDITS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By payments and disbursements by order of the County Commissioners, as follows, viz: | | |
| Pay and mileage of Grand Jurors | $461 94½ | |
| Pay and mileage of Traverse Jurors | 1452 31 | |
| | | 1914 25½ |
| Amount paid for State Prosecutions | | 362 50 |
| Road Views | $143 00 | |
| Bridge Views | 24 00 | |
| | | 167 00 |
| Bridge building | | 490 50 |
| Fox scalps | $182 78½ | |
| Wild cat scalps | 12 12½ | |
| Wolf do | 36 25 | |
| | | 231 16 |
| Commissioners services | | 867 88½ |
| Wood and coal for Court House, Jail and Offices | | 68 44 |
| Coroners Inquests | | 61 71 |
| Amount paid Assessors of the several Districts, viz: | | |
| Addison township | $33 25 | |
| Allegheny do | 2 00 | |
| Brothersvalley tp | 16 12½ | |
| Berlin borough | 11 50 | |
| Conemaugh township | 17 12½ | |
| Elklick do | 13 62½ | |
| Greenville do | 21 50 | |
| Jenner do | 26 62½ | |
| Milford do | 20 00 | |
| Paint do | 16 62½ | |
| Quemahoning do | 19 62 | |
| Shade do | 20 62½ | |
| Stonycreek do | 24 37½ | |
| Summit do | 12 12½ | |
| Southampton do | 26 12½ | |
| Somerset do | 30 12½ | |
| do borough | 12 00 | |
| Stoystown bor | 8 12½ | |
| Turkeyfoot tp | 23 12½ | |
| | | 374 62 |
| Election Expenses in the several Districts, viz: | | |
| Addison township | $30 35 | |
| Allegheny do | 47 77 | |
| Brothersvalley tp | 71 05 | |
| Berlin borough | 18 05 | |
| Conemaugh tp. | 33 88 | |
| Elklick township | 48 65 | |
| Greenville tp. | 36 20 | |
| Jenner township | 31 04 | |
| Milford do | 40 17 | |
| Paint do | 43 17 | |
| Quemahoning tp. | 51 00 | |
| Shade do | 34 20 | |
| Stonycreek do | 31 70 | |
| Summit do | 20 85 | |
| Southampton do | 62 48 | |
| Somerset do | 28 92½ | |
| do borough | 25 20 | |
| Stoystown do | 76 26 | |
| Turkeyfoot township | 31 80 | |
| General Election expenses | 15 20 | |
| | | 777 54 |
| To amount paid Constables and Tipstaves attending Court | $79 00 | |
| Constables making quarterly returns to Court | 111 52 | |
| Court Cryer | 70 25 | |
| | | 260 77 |
| Sheriff for summoning jurors | $182 00 | |
| Attorney General | 16 00 | |
| | | 198 00 |
| For Public repairs | | 156 61 |
| Clerks pay to commissioners | | 248 21 |
| Stationary | $13 26 | |
| For Schooling poor Children | 13 71 | |
| Recording | 25 00 | |
| Diagrams | 90 00 | |
| | | 141 97 |
| Public printing | $243 50 | |
| Ironing Prisoners | 13 99½ | |
| Money refunded | 114 33 | |
| Boarding Clothing and washing for prisoners confined in co. Jail | 369 62 | |
| | | 741 46½ |
| Merchandise | 42 21 | |
| For Auditors and Clerks pay | 57 00 | |
| Prothonotary's fees | 4 01 | |
| | | 83 22 |
| For Laying out State Road | 160 69 | |
| Penitentiary fees | 73 85 | |
| | | 234 54 |
| For Clerks of quarter Sessions | | 210 06 |
| On supervisors orders | | 93 91 |
| Due on last settlement | | 59 79½ |
| Treasurer's commission on $7727 (at 2¾ per cent | | 212 50 |
| Balance remaining in the Treasury | | 291 17 |
| | | $7727 63 |

We the undersigned Auditors of Somerset county, do certify, that we have examined the foregoing accounts between the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county and find the above statement of them to be correct and true, and that there appears to be a balance of $291 17 remaining in the Treasury. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at Somerset the 10th day January A. D. 1846.

JOHN MONG.
C. M. HICKS.
I. KAUFMAN.
Attest Auditors.
R. R. Marshall.

Amount of outstanding debts due the county by collectors and others subject to exonerations and commissions.

For the year 1842,

| | |
|---|---|
| From John A. Snyder collector of Somerset borough | $30 50½ |
| From John Hite collector of Stoystown bor. | 66 79 |
| From Jacob Flickinger collector of Berlin borough | 38 68 |

For the year 1843.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Daniel Maritz collector of Allegheny tp, | 92 48 |
| From George Kring collector of Jenner tp, | 19 00½ |
| From Joseph Johnson collector of Stoyslown bor. | 11 28½ |
| From William P. Schell collector of Somerset bor, | 20 64½ |
| From Henry J Heiple collector of Somerset township | 140 15½ |

For the year 1844,

| | |
|---|---|
| From Samuel D Brook collector of Addison township | 238 20 |
| From George Mowry collector of Allegheny township | 18 28 |
| From Michael Stuffi collector of Conemaugh tp, | 39 22 |
| From John Chorpenning collector of Milford township | 354 56 |
| From Samuel Swank collector of Quemhoning tp. | 47 76 |
| From George Foy collector of Stoytown bor, | 54 37 |
| From Daniel Gaumer collector of Southamton tp, | 20 21 |
| From Jacob Berkepile collector of Shade tp, | 79 25 |
| From Thomas Hanna collector Turkeyfoot township. | 212 72 |
| From John H Benford collector of Someret bor, | 95 34 |
| From Joseph Chorpennig collector of Somerset tp, | 346 96 |

For the year 1845,

| | |
|---|---|
| From William Hardin collecter of Addison township | 00 00 |
| From Daniel Weisel collector of Allegheny township | 108 12 |
| From John G Walker collector of Brothersvalley township | 123 19 |
| From John L Hook collector of Berlin bor | 49 98 |
| From Joseph Yoder collector of Conemaugh tp | 153 87½ |
| From Benjamin Lowry collector of Greenvile township | 69 98 |
| From Abraham Simpton collector of Jenner township | 242 60 |
| From John Hay collector of Milford tp | 450 85 |
| From Simon Shaffer collecter of Qumahoning township | 103 16½ |
| From Daniel Sorber jr collector of Shade tp | 153 02 |
| From Joseph Long collector of Stonycreek tp | 274 71 |
| From Valuntine Lepley collector of Southampton tp, | 235 28 |
| From Rogers Mashall collector of Stoystown bor, | 37 50 |
| From John Neff collecor of Somerset bor, | 55 44 |
| From Samuel Coleman collector of Somerset township | 474 26 |
| From Aaron Schrack collector of Turkyfoot township | 381 96 |
| From Joshua F Cox for fine Commonwealth vs Hoechster. | 25 00 |
| John L Snyder late Treasurer | 20 00 |
| William Morrison fine, for refusing to serve as collector | 20 00 |
| Jonathon Rhoads fine, for refusing to serve a collector. | 20 00 |

We the undersigned auditors of Somerset county, do certify, that we have examined the foregoing balances and find them as above stated. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 17th day of January A. D. 1846.

JOHN MONG.
C. M. HICKS.
I. KAUFMAN.
Attest Auditors.
R. R. Marshall.

*Somerset County S. S.*

IN compliance with act of Assembly in such case made and provided. WE the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county. do publish the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, for the year 1845, which we hereby certify to be correct. Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of January A. D. 1846.

F. WEIMER (L. S.)
J. R. KING, (L. S.)
P. BERKEY, (L. S.)
Attest, Comr's.
R. L. Stewart, Clerk to Commissioners.


## Notice.

### Estate of Rogers Marshall deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rogers Marshall, late of Stoystown borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Wednesday the 18th day of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PHOEBE MARSHALL.
feb3 '46 6t Administratrix.

JOHN CARSON. S. J MCKNIGHT.

## CARSON & McKNIGHT,

(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan15

# A STATEMENT.

SHOWING the aggregate value and assessments made in each township and borough in the County of Somerset for the year 1846, upon property made taxable by law, for County and State purposes; as required by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 27th day of July 1842.

| Names of DISTRICTS. | Value of real estate, cattle, horser, &c., assessed for county rates and levies. | Gross amount of tax assessed for county rates and levies. | Amount of State tax levied upon property assessed for county purposes. | Assessed value of Mortgages money, at inteterest stocks, carriages furniture offices, watches, &c., made taxable by law for state purposes. | Amount of state tax levied on property taxable only for state purposes. | Whole amount of state tax assessed for 1846. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Addison, | $148,266 | $444,79 | $444,79 | $2230,00 | $13,37 | $458,16 |
| Allegheny, | 62.954 | 188,86 | 188,86 | | | 188,86 |
| Berlin borough, | 89,168 | 117,48 | 117,48 | 1300,00 | 7,40 | 124,88 |
| Brothersvalley, | 203,207 | 609,62 | 609,62 | 2325,00 | 10,56 | 620,18 |
| Conemaugh, | 121,514 | 363,94 | 363,94 | 930,00 | 4,27 | 613,89 |
| Elklick, | 132,807 | 398,42 | 398,42 | 2900,00 | 8,70 | 407,12 |
| Greenville, | 54,590 | 163,77 | 163,77 | | | 163,77 |
| Jenner, | 183,437 | 550,31 | 550,31 | 1580,00 | 4,74 | 555,05 |
| Milford, | 233,090 | 699,27 | 699,27 | 3250,25 | 10,35 | 709,62 |
| Paint, | 38,951 | 116,85 | 116,85 | | | 116,85 |
| Quemahoning, | 100,883 | 302,64 | 302,64 | 1655,00 | 5,66 | 308,30 |
| Somerset borough, | 69,456 | 208,36 | 208,36 | 9551,00 | 87,88 | 296,24 |
| Somerset tp. | 333,601 | 1000,80 | 1000,80 | 1700,00 | 6,15 | 1006,95 |
| Southampton, | 81,160 | 243,48 | 243,48 | 1200,00 | 3,60 | 247,08 |
| Stonycreek, | 167,410 | 502,23 | 502,23 | 1355,00 | 4,27 | 506,50 |
| Shade, | 64,564 | 193,68 | 193,68 | | | 193,68 |
| Stoystown bor. | 28,519 | 85,55 | 85,55 | 800,00 | 5,25 | 90,80 |
| Summit, | 128,689 | 386,06 | 386,06 | 7385,00 | 26,25 | 412,31 |
| Turkeyfoot, | 147,279 | 441,83 | 441,83 | 1500,00 | 4,50 | 446,33 |
| | $2,339,340 | 7017,94 | 7017,94 | 36661,25 | 202,95 | 7466,57 |

The undersigned Commissioners of Smerset county, do certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate value of assessment and valuation of the several objects made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth for county and State purposes, which statement has been revised, corrected and equalized according to the meaning and intention of the law.

Given under our hands this 30th day of January 1846.

Attest—
R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

FREDERICK WEIMER,
JOHN R. KING,
PETER RERKEY,
} Commr's.

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TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

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### *Fresh Groceries.*

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

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Feb5 '45. **Henry Walter.**

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## This Way.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber by note or book accounts, to come and settle the same on or before the 15th day of February next,—intending to leave this place, he would request a punctual attendance to this notice, as no longer indulgene can be given.

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## NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Cyrus Benford & Michael A. Sanner, will expire by limitation on the 20. of February next. Persons wishing to purchase goods at reduced prices, at a very small advance on cost, will have an opportunity by calling at

LOOK

ja20 **Benford & Sanner's Store.**

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### Trustees' Sale of

## REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1846. the following Real Estate late the estate of Conrad Beal deceased. viz:

### One tract of land,

situate in Greenville tp. in the county of Somerset, containing about two hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Nicholas Beall; John Meese, Jacob Yeager, and others, with about Seventy acres of clear land on which is erected one Log House, also some fruit trees.

TERMS:—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi annually during her life time, and at her death to be equally distributed among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased. and the remainder one third in hand and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest. Purchase money to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Leply, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Conrad Beall deceased.

By order of the Court.

W. H. PICKING
Jan.13 '46 Clerk.

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## WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting business, wanted. One from 16 to 17 years of age, of industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately.

jan13 JOHN C. KURTZ.

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## Notice.

### Estate of William Barrick deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William Barrick, late of Allegheny township, deceased. having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased. on Wednesday the 4th day of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly autenticated.

JACOB HOON
jan27 '45 6t. Adm'r.

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## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 2nd day of March next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

Account of Jacob I. Younkin and Michael Sanner administrators of John J. Younkin deceased.

Account of Jacob Neff and Emanuel Smith, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Michael Saylor deceased.

Account of Henry Martz and Richard Martz Executors of Jacob Martz. who was one of the administrators of Joseph Leidick late of Somerset county dec'd.

Account of John Hanna and Henry Gledfelty Executors of the last Will and Testament of Casper Gledfelty dec'd.

The Supplement and final account of John Hanna Executor of the last Will and Testament of Peter Bowlin dec'd.

Account of John Chorpenning administrator of David Heminger dec'd.

Account of John Hanna administrator of Andrew Bird deceased.

Account of Jacob Young administrator of Jacob Young of Isaac, late of Wayne county Ohio, the said administrator also being the Guardian of Jacob Young of Isaac.

Account of David Knight and Abraham Crossan administrators of Henry Crossan, deceased.

Account of Nicholas Flamm and Jacob Mosholder administrators of Valentine Flamm, deceased.

Account of John Mitchel, Guardian of Mary Jane Augustine now Mary Jane Welch.

Account of George Chorpenning guardian of Sarah Flick now intermaried with Nehemia Miller one of the children and heirs of Frederick Flick, dec'd.

Account of George Chorpenning guardian of John Baptist Garman, one of the children and heirs of John Garman deceased,

Account of Samuel Huston and Chambers Huston administrators of Peter Huston deceased.

Account of Samuel Kimmel guardian of George Graham, Mary E. Mundock late Mary E. Graham and Ellen, James, Eliza, John and Julia, children and heirs of John Graham late of the borough of Stoystown deceased.

W. H. PICKING.
Jan 27 '46. Register.

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### *Books! Books!! O Yes!!!*

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles; Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

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### *Administrators' Notice.*

THE undersigned, residing in Milford township, having obtained letters of administratian on the estate of Andrew Enos, late of said township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 14th day of Narch next, prepared to settle their accounts, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY SECHLER,
Feb. 3. 1846—6t.

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### STONE CUTTING

## *BUSINESS.*

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

### Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

## TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

*BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.*
Somerset, Pa., }
March 5, 1845 1y. }

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### Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

*Don't be alarmed—No new Firm.*

### The same old Coon:

### *ZACHARIAH SIBERT,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

### TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L. Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.

oct28—3m.

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## LAW NOTICE.

### SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

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## LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS.

THE subscriber intending to close up his business, in this place, (having disposed of his stock) hereby notifies all persons having dealings with him, to call and settle their accounts, as soon as possible as all debts must be paid before the first day of March, 1846, after which time, those that do not attend to it, may expect to pay costs.

W. E. MILLER.

Somerset, jan 20 '46

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### *Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S Black, and his associate judges of the same court.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of John Garman, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Garman, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec26 '45 Clerk.

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### *Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845,. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate af said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

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### Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Shaffer, deceased, viz: 350 acres of land situate in Allegheny township, sold by said Shaffer in his life time, to Jacob Knepper, and the interest of said Knepper transferred to Daniel Fichtner.

And now to wit, December 8, 1845, on petition of Solomon Bare, administrator of said deceased, and Daniel Fichtner, vendee of Jacob Knepper, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 2nd day of March next, and shew cause if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the administrator aforesaid, allowed to execute a title to the said Daniel Fichtner.

Extract from the record, certified this 8th day of December, A D 1845.

WILLIAM H. PICKING,
jan13'46 Clerk.

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### *Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Sutton, dec'd, viz: 156 acres of land, situate in Somerset township, sold by John Sutton in his lifetime to Samuel Metzler, per article of agreement dated 25th day of January, 1827.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, on petition of William King and John Cobaugh, executors of the last will and testament of John Sutton, deceased, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the executors aforesaid allowed to execute a title to the purchaser agreeably to the terms and conditions of said agreement.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

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### *Stary Sheep.*

CAME to the premises of the subscriber residing in Somerset township, about the first of December last, 13 head of sheep, marked with Red Chalk on the back, and having different ear marks; the owner is requestod to come forward, prove property and pay charges take them away or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN SUDER.
Feb 5 '46.

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### *Brown Muslins, &c.*

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

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## VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

### *DWELLING HOUSE,*

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

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## HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

### Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents. without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
*DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

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## *George L. Gordon,*

### CHAIR-MAKER,

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

### Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order

SETTEES; COMMON FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner: and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

oct21

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### *Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esq. and his associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Henry Geisey, dec'd. and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, at the appraised valuation.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING.
dec23 '45 Clerk.

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## DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

*For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.*

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

*Symptoms of a diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in genral, are costive. sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness end debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

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## Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
*Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame. and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate. Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville.
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.